

2.3.6 Motherships (MS)

Motherships operate on the open seas in the BSAI, and are supplied with groundfish by small fleets of trawl catcher vessels.

2.3.6.1 Class Characteristics

Motherships are large vessels that do not catch fish, but act as mobile processors. Catcher vessels offload their catch to a MS for processing, and the MS, in turn, offloads finished product to trampers (cargo vessels) for transport to foreign or domestic markets.

Processors in the MS class have an average length of 427 feet and range from 280 to 635 feet. Motherships have an average horsepower rating of about 5,250, with a maximum of about 5,700 and a minimum of 4,800. Average gross tonnage is approximately 500 tons and average hold capacity is 72,770 cubic feet (CFEC and NMFS, 2001).

MS are among the largest vessels in Alaska's fishing industry. The vessels range in size from 305 feet to 688 feet LOA. Their large size enables these vessels to produce a wide range of products. In addition to participating in BSAI groundfish fisheries, MS participate in the whiting fishery off the coasts of Oregon and Washington during the summer.

According to IAI (1998), MS typically rely on a mix of company-owned and independent catcher vessels to supply their processing lines. In the past, independent vessels were usually not formally contracted by a particular MS, but implementation of the AFA may have resulted in the introduction of formal contracts.

MS usually provide basic services to those catcher vessels that regularly supply them with fish..

The operating schedules for MS coincide with those of their catcher trawlers. The Alaska groundfish fisheries occur from mid-January through April and from late August through October. The motherships are in port or participating in the whiting fishery in May, June, and July, and typically undergo maintenance and repair from November through early January.

The delivery of catch to MS is performed on the high seas. Catcher vessels can offload without mooring to the MS by transferring full cod ends to a stern ramp on the MS. The large size of MS provides them with considerable processing capacity. Some vessels are reportedly capable of producing 200 tons of finished frozen surimi per day.

After the fish are processed, the product is usually stored in freezer holds until offloaded to tramp steamers, which convey the product to Asian markets. Buyers often place inspectors aboard the MS to monitor product quality. A relatively small amount of groundfish products is offloaded at Unalaska/Dutch Harbor or Seattle. Delivering product to the latter port is an economical option at the end of a season.

2.3.6.2 Description of Processing Operations

The production process for the MS class is similar to that described for shore plants, with the exception that the product is moved to freezer holds in the vessel after the being finished and frozen. The product is then offloaded to trampers or other designated transfer points. The estimated wholesale value by major product types for MS is shown in Table 2.3.6-1. In 2000, surimi accounted for 74 percent of the total wholesale value and roe products accounted for about 20 percent.

Table 2.3.6-1. Wholesale Production Value from Groundfish for Motherships by Product Type, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions					
	Fillets	H&G/Whole	Roe Products	Other	Surimi	Total
1992	0.00	4.62	9.63	4.35	73.51	92.12
1993	a	a	5.71	3.16	35.19	44.06
1994	0.00	1.34	11.23	2.66	38.34	53.56
1995	a	1.00	17.74	3.22	52.52	74.46
1996	a	a	18.22	4.07	44.25	66.53
1997	a	a	16.65	5.73	49.20	71.58
1998	0.00	0.00	9.42	3.73	45.03	58.17
1999	0.00	a	12.83	2.89	42.19	57.92
2000	0.00	a	16.71	4.66	59.87	81.25

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

^a Combined with value of Other to protect the confidentiality of the small number of MS that reported producing this product during the year.

Table 2.3.6-2 summarizes information on total harvests, production, and value for MS during the 1992-2000 period. The change in pollock allocation to the onshore sector has reduced the total tons and product for MS and catcher processors. Utilization rates increased to 25 percent in 1995 but dropped back down to 20 percent in 2000. It is believed that AFA will allow MS to improve their utilization rates in future years.

Table 2.3.6-2. Groundfish Processing Summary for Motherships, 1992-2000

Year	Round Weight (Thousands of Tons) ^a	Product (Thousands of Tons) ^b	Utilization Rate (Product Tons/Round- weight Tons) ^c	Wholesale Value (\$Millions) ^d	\$/Round-weight Ton ^e
1992	178.39	35.11	0.20	92.12	516
1993	124.83	26.77	0.21	44.06	353
1994	117.21	25.77	0.22	53.56	457
1995	120.72	27.5	0.23	74.46	617
1996	127.51	31.27	0.25	66.52	522
1997	128.79	28.41	0.22	71.58	556
1998	128.47	26.35	0.21	58.17	453
1999	101.38	21.09	0.21	57.92	571
2000	116.36	30.57	0.26	81.25	698

^a Total groundfish reported tons—retained and discarded from NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

^b Total groundfish final product from NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001.

^c Total final product as a percent of total groundfish reported tons (column 3 ÷ column 2).

^d Total final product value from NMFS Weekly Production Reports with product prices from ADF&G Commercial Operator Annual Reports.

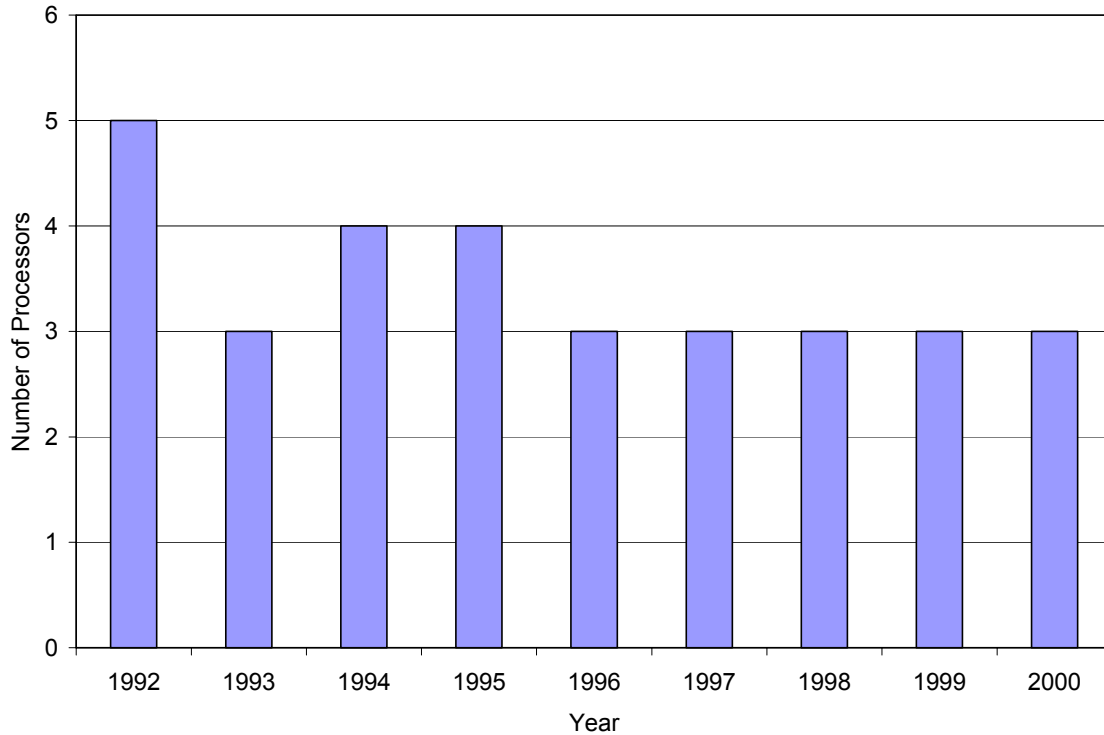
^e Total value of final product per round weight ton reported (column 5 ÷ column 2).

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

2.3.6.3 Class Participation

Figure 2.3.6-1 shows the number of active motherships operating in the BSAI groundfish fisheries during the 1992-2000 period. In 2000, there were three MS participating in the groundfish fisheries.

Figure 2.3.6-1. Number of Active Motherships in the BSAI or GOA, 1992-2000



Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

2.3.6.4 Production and Value

The number of motherships involved in processing various species is shown in Table 2.3.6-3. In recent years, all MS participating in groundfish fisheries reported processing all major species of groundfish, however pollock is typically the only species targeted. In 2000, pollock accounted for over 98 percent of the total tons of groundfish harvested and wholesale production value (Table 2.3.6-4 and Table 2.3.6-6).

The wholesale production value by trimester is shown in Table 2.3.6-7. Table 2.3.6-8 and Table 2.3.6-9 provide details on wholesale value of products from target species and landings in target fisheries by this processor class. Wholesale value of products from top three target fisheries is presented in Table 2.3.6-10.

Table 2.3.6-3. Number of Motherships by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	5	5	5	5	5
1993	3	3	3	3	3
1994	4	4	4	4	4
1995	4	4	4	4	4
1996	3	3	3	3	3
1997	3	3	3	3	3
1998	3	3	3	3	3
1999	3	3	3	3	3
2000	3	3	3	3	3

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-4. Tons of Groundfish Reported by Motherships by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	3.73	8.95	3.55	162.15	178.39
1993	0.16	0.11	0.74	123.82	124.83
1994	0.32	0.67	2.88	113.33	117.21
1995	1.93	4.05	4.69	110.05	120.72
1996	0.48	0.85	3.90	122.29	127.51
1997	1.36	1.14	4.33	121.96	128.79
1998	0.05	0.27	0.61	127.54	128.47
1999	0.27	0.30	0.42	100.39	101.38
2000	1.68	0.35	0.19	114.14	116.36

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-5. Wholesale Value per Roundweight Ton for Motherships by Species, 1992-2000

Year	ARSO		FLAT		PCOD		PLCK	
	\$ / Pound	\$ / Ton	\$ / Pound	\$ / Ton	\$ / Pound	\$ / Ton	\$ / Pound	\$ / Ton
1992	0.27	601.82	0.07	160.93	0.19	414.13	0.25	541.44
1993	0.00	0.00	0.01	19.69	0.00	3.27	0.16	355.80
1994	0.01	15.11	0.08	165.61	0.19	413.22	0.21	460.79
1995	0.06	125.25	0.12	254.96	0.08	171.22	0.30	655.76
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.80	0.13	287.11	0.24	534.77
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	666.62	0.26	563.23
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	77.93	0.21	455.73
1999	0.06	128.41	0.00	0.00	0.06	138.95	0.26	576.23
2000	0.00	0.00	0.03	73.09	0.47	1,036.15	0.32	709.79

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-6. Wholesale Production Value for Motherships by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	1.11	1.74	1.47	87.80	92.12
1993	0.00	0.01	0.00	44.05	44.06
1994	0.00	0.15	1.19	52.22	53.56
1995	0.03	1.47	0.80	72.16	74.46
1996	0.00	0.01	1.12	65.40	66.52
1997	0.00	0.00	2.88	68.69	71.58
1998	0.00	0.00	0.05	58.12	58.17
1999	0.01	0.00	0.06	57.85	57.92
2000	0.00	0.05	0.19	81.01	81.25

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-7. Wholesale Production Value for Motherships by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions		
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
1992	41.89	45.36	4.88
1993	23.45	6.45	14.16
1994	32.92	7.30	13.34
1995	48.10	10.44	15.92
1996	40.57	0.23	25.72
1997	46.17	1.65	23.75
1998	32.02	0.95	25.19
1999	31.87	0.69	25.35
2000	42.33	17.74	21.17

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-8. Wholesale Value of Products from Target Species by Motherships by Trimester, 1992-2000

Target	\$Millions				
	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
PLCK	1992	39.48	43.32	4.88	87.67
	1993	23.45	6.45	14.16	44.05
	1994	31.93	7.28	13.01	52.22
	1995	46.2	10.26	15.41	71.86
	1996	39.46	0.23	25.7	65.39
	1997	43.34	1.65	23.7	68.69
	1998	32	0.95	25.17	58.12
	1999	31.84	0.69	25.32	57.85
	2000	42.21	17.71	21.09	81.01

Source: NMFS Blend Data and WPR Data, June 2001.

Table 2.3.6-9. Landings of Target Species in Target Fisheries by Motherships by Trimester, 1992-2000

Target	Thousands of Tons				
	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
PLCK	1992	63.39	87.72	10.03	161.15
	1993	57.52	20.69	45.6	123.81
	1994	58	19.8	35.28	113.08
	1995	56.86	20.23	31.24	108.33
	1996	55.15	0.6	66.29	122.05
	1997	60.38	3.73	55.53	119.64
	1998	59.12	2.49	65.92	127.54
	1999	42.38	1.53	56.48	100.39
	2000	45.25	31.47	37.42	114.14

Source: NMFS Blend Data and WPR Data, June 2001.

Table 2.3.6-10. Wholesale Value of All Products from Top Target Fisheries by Motherships, 1992-2000

Year	Wholesale Value (\$Millions)	
	PLCK	All Target Total
1992	88.01	92.12
1993	44.06	44.06
1994	52.32	53.56
1995	71.93	74.46
1996	65.41	66.52
1997	68.74	71.58
1998	58.17	58.17
1999	57.92	57.92
2000	81.25	81.25

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001.

Most of the pollock and other groundfish processed by MS was harvested in the BSAI Region (Table 2.3.6-11 and Table 2.3.6-12). Information on the number of motherships harvesting pollock and Pacific cod by FMP subarea and the tonnage and wholesale value of the harvest are shown in Table 2.3.6-13, Table 2.3.6-14 and Table 2.3.6-15, respectively. These tables are particularly relevant given recent and proposed area restrictions on fishing for pollock and Pacific cod designed to protect Steller sea lions.

Table 2.3.6-11. Tons of Groundfish Reported by Motherships by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons					
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	Total
1992	a	178.26	a	0.13	0	178.39
1993	0.00	124.83	0.00	0.00	0	124.83
1994	0.00	117.21	a	0.00	0	117.21
1995	0.00	120.13	a	0.54	0.05	120.72
1996	a	127.51	a	0.00	0	127.51
1997	0.00	128.79	a	0.00	0	128.79
1998	0.00	128.47	0.00	0.00	0	128.47
1999	0.00	101.30	a	0.00	0	101.38
2000	0.00	116.36	0.00	0.00	0	116.36

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

^a Combined with tons from BS to protect the confidentiality of the small number of MS that reported deliveries from this subarea during the year.

Table 2.3.6-12. Wholesale Production Value of Groundfish by Motherships by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	\$Million					
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	Total
1992	a	92.08	a	0.04	0	178.39
1993	0.00	44.06	0.00	0.00	0	124.83
1994	0.00	53.56	a	0.00	0	117.21
1995	0.00	74.25	a	0.19	0.02	120.72
1996	a	66.52	a	0.00	0	127.51
1997	0.00	71.58	a	0.00	0	128.79
1998	0.00	58.17	0.00	0.00	0	128.47
1999	0.00	57.92	a	0.00	0	101.38
2000	0.00	81.25	0.00	0.00	0	116.36

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

^a Combined with value in BS to protect the confidentiality of the small number of MS that reported deliveries from this subarea during the year.

Table 2.3.6-13. Number of Motherships Processing Pacific Cod and Pollock by FMP Area

Year	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	1	5	3	1	1	5	3	1
1993	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
1994	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
1995	0	4	2	1	0	4	2	1
1996	2	3	1	0	1	3	2	0
1997	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0
1998	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
1999	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
2000	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-14. Tons of Pacific Cod and Pollock Reported by Motherships by FMP Area

Year	Thousands of Tons							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	a	4.92	0.38	b	a	160.43	1.72	b
1993	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.82	0.00	0.00
1994	0.00	2.88	a	0.00	0.00	113.33	0.00	0.00
1995	0.00	4.69	a	a	0.00	110.00	a	a
1996	a	3.90	a	0.00	a	122.29	a	0.00
1997	0.00	4.33	a	0.00	0.00	121.96	a	0.00
1998	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	127.54	0.00	0.00
1999	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.39	a	0.00
2000	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	114.14	0.00	0.00

^a Added to BS to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-15. Wholesale Value of Pacific Cod and Pollock Harvested by Motherships by FMP Area

Year	\$Millions							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	a	1.25	0.22	b	a	86.72	1.08	b
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.05	0.00	0.00
1994	0.00	1.19	a	0.00	0.00	52.22	0.00	0.00
1995	0.00	0.80	a	a	0.00	72.14	a	a
1996	a	1.12	a	0.00	a	65.40	a	0.00
1997	0.00	2.88	a	0.00	0.00	68.69	a	0.00
1998	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.12	0.00	0.00
1999	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.85	a	0.00
2000	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.01	0.00	0.00

^a Added to BS to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

2.3.6.5 Groundfish Deliveries and Associated Catcher Vessels

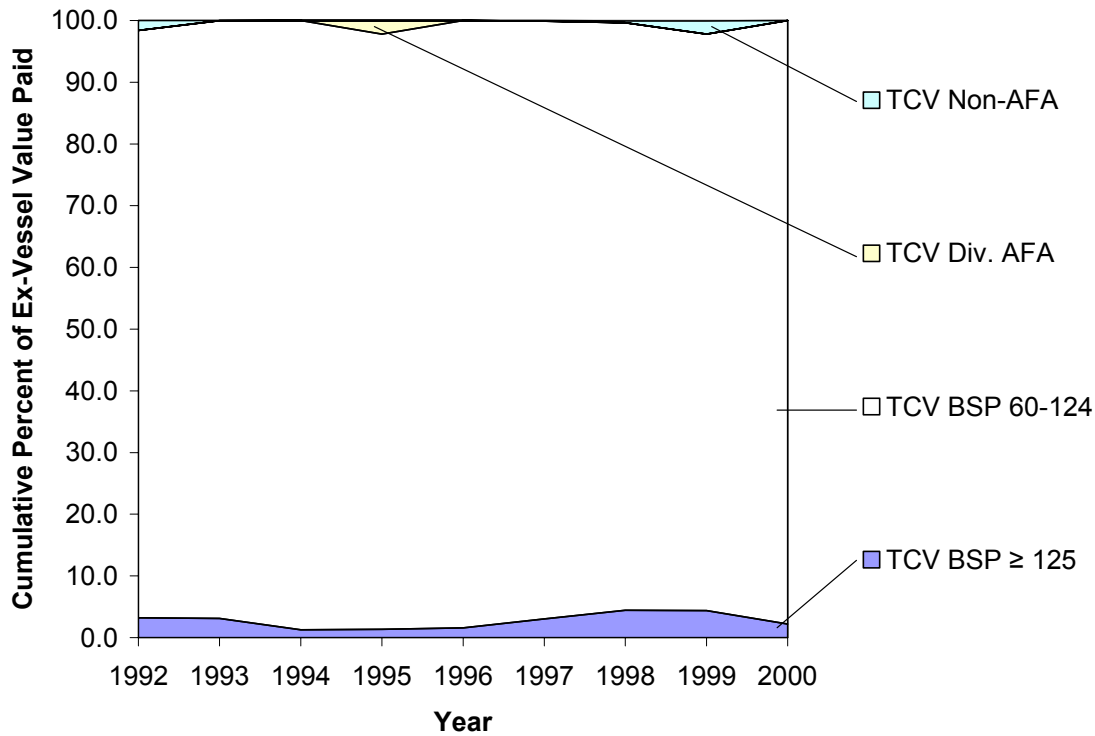
MS participating in the groundfish fisheries rely almost exclusively on vessels in the TCV BSP 60 – 124 class for their supplies of fish (Figure 2.3.6-2 and Table 2.3.6-16). In 2000, these catcher vessels were all AFA-eligible. While deliveries to inshore plants are recorded by ADF&G Fish Tickets, at-sea deliveries to MS are monitored by observers deployed on the MS. These observers do not routinely record the species composition of deliveries made by individual catcher vessels.

To estimate the species composition of deliveries to MS, NMFS Observer Data for individual catcher vessels were combined with NMFS Blend Data for MS. The Blend Data were used to estimate the monthly average species composition for each MS, while the NMFS Observer Data were used to estimate the monthly catch delivered by each catcher vessel. The average species composition of each MS was assigned to the catch of each of its catcher vessels so that the sum of the amount of each species delivered by all of the catcher vessels equaled the total quantity of fish received by the MS.

Unlike deliveries to inshore plants, price data for at-sea deliveries are not regularly collected. To estimate at-sea ex-vessel value, this analysis worked with industry representatives to derive the following assumptions:

- The at-sea ex-vessel price of pollock and Pacific cod is 87.5 percent of the ex-vessel price paid for deliveries inshore. Payments are only for the portion of catch that is retained by the MS.
- The at-sea ex-vessel price of all other species is 40 percent of the first wholesale value of the MS's final product.

Figure 2.3.6-2. Cumulative Percent of Ex-Vessel Value Paid to Vessel Classes by Motherships, 1992–2000



Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data , June 2001

Table 2.3.6-16. Percent of Ex-Vessel Value of Groundfish Paid to Catcher Vessels by Sector

Year	Percent of Ex-vessel Value of Groundfish Paid to Catcher Vessels									
	TCV BSP ≥ 125	TCV BSP 60-124	TCV Div. AFA	TCV Non- AFA	TCV < 60	PCV	LCV	FGCV 33-59	FGCV ≤ 32	Total
1992	3.2	95.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1993	3.1	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1994	1.3	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1995	1.3	96.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1996	1.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1997	3.1	96.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1998	4.4	95.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1999	4.4	93.4	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2000	2.2	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data, June 2001

2.3.6.6 Employment and Income

According to IAI (1998), the largest MS employs between 190 and 200 persons during the peak season. The number of core staff, including the captain and crew, engineers, and other personnel necessary for at-sea operations, varies by vessel size, but it is less variable than the number of processing crew. The number of processing crew increases dramatically during peak fishing seasons—vessels reportedly employed 45 to 60 percent more people during the peak pollock seasons.

Seattle is the point of hire for both salaried employees and processors. Many of the processors are members of ethnic minorities. At least 80 percent are male, and their mean age is probably lower than that of workers in other processor classes. Most processors list one of the Pacific Northwest states as their place of residence, but some are not U.S. residents. Nearly all processors sign a formal contract before starting work. (IAI, 1998)

Because wages are relatively low for processors (\$4.50-\$6.50 per hour), they are much more likely than salaried staff to change jobs between seasons or years. (IAI, 1998)

Table 2.3.6-17 indicates the number of FTE positions in this class. Employment estimates for motherships were derived from Weekly Production Report information on the number of crew and number of weeks that the vessels were operating. The product of these data was divided by 52 weeks to obtain an estimate of total FTE employment. Average FTE employment is the total FTE employment divided by the number of vessels in this class in each year. The number of home office staff was estimated to be five percent of the total vessel crew. Table 2.3.6-18 also shows estimated payments to labor for motherships. Payments to labor to vessel crew and home office staff were estimated to be 40 percent of total production value. FTE employment and payments to labor by trimester are presented in Table 2.3.6-19 and Table 2.3.6-20, respectively.

Table 2.3.6-17. Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Employment Generated by Groundfish-Related Activity by Motherships, 1992-2000

Year	Groundfish FTE Employment at Processing Facilities	Additional Administrative FTE Employment	Total Groundfish FTE Employment ^a	Total Number of Facilities ^b	Average Groundfish FTE Employment ^c	Average Vessel Crew Size ^d	Total Payments to Labor (\$Millions)	Payments to Labor per FTE (\$Millions)
1992	302	15	317	5	60.4	120.1	32.2	0.10
1993	302	15	317	3	100.7	120.1	15.4	0.05
1994	302	15	317	4	75.6	120.1	18.7	0.06
1995	535	27	561	4	133.6	135.6	26.1	0.05
1996	602	30	632	3	200.5	150.4	23.3	0.04
1997	383	19	402	3	127.7	117.1	25.1	0.06
1998	353	18	371	3	117.6	122.6	20.4	0.05
1999	207	10	217	3	68.9	128.0	20.3	0.09
2000	294	15	308	3	97.9	138.3	28.4	0.09

^a Total groundfish FTE positions for vessels were estimated using NMFS Observer Data (June 2001) on the number of crew when the vessel was operating. These data were adjusted to account for the longer work days on vessels (16-hour days for STP, FTP, MS, and FLT, and 12-hour days for other processing vessel classes), assuming an average of 6 work days per week (to account for partial weeks), and dividing by 52 weeks in year.

^b Total number of facilities is from NMFS Blend Data.

^c Average groundfish FTE is the total groundfish FTE divided by the number of facilities.

^d Average vessel crew size is derived from NMFS Observer Data

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Observer Data, Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.3.6-18. Full Time Equivalent Employment on Motherships by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	Number of FTE			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	144	156	17	317
1993	169	46	102	317
1994	195	43	79	317
1995	363	79	120	561
1996	385	2	244	632
1997	260	9	134	402
1998	204	6	160	371
1999	119	3	95	217
2000	161	67	80	308

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-19. Payments to Labor on Motherships by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	14.66	15.88	1.71	32.24
1993	8.21	2.26	4.96	15.42
1994	11.52	2.56	4.67	18.75
1995	16.84	3.65	5.57	26.06
1996	14.20	0.08	9.00	23.28
1997	16.16	0.58	8.31	25.05
1998	11.21	0.33	8.82	20.36
1999	11.16	0.24	8.87	20.27
2000	14.82	6.21	7.41	28.44

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

2.3.6.7 Regional Residence of Vessel Owners

Table 2.3.6-20 presents information on the number of mothership owners by region. All MS participating in the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries were owned by individuals residing in Washington. The vessel owner's residence is an important factor because most of the regional economic impact of mothership operations occurs in the owner's region of residence. Table 2.3.6-21 shows the wholesale value accruing to each region. Table 2.3.6-22 shows the payments to labor accruing to each region, while Table 2.3.6-23 presents the full-time equivalent by region. To be consistent with other regional employment and income information, this analysis assumes that employees of at-sea processors, including home office staff, reside in the vessel owners region.²⁵

The estimates of revenues by region and payments to labor by region are based on the average for all vessels in the class and do not necessarily reflect particular vessels. The use of averages for the class protects the confidentiality of data for vessel owners when less than four residents are involved. It should also be noted that the averages have been adjusted to reflect the relative difference in productivity across regions. Because of this regional adjustment, the sum across regions for a particular vessel class will vary slightly from the actual total for the class.

²⁵ This assumption is consistent with methodology used by the U.S. Department of Labor and the BEA to assign employment to places of work.

Table 2.3.6-20. Number of Motherships Owned by Regional Residents

Year	Number of Processors							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
1993	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
1994	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
1995	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
1996	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
1997	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
1998	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
1999	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
2000	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.6-21. Regionally-Adjusted Wholesale Value of Motherships by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.72	0.00	0.00	94.72
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.79	0.00	0.00	45.79
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.68	0.00	0.00	55.68
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.40	0.00	0.00	78.40
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.78	0.00	0.00	69.78
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.29	0.00	0.00	75.29
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.47	0.00	0.00	62.47
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	0.00	0.00	62.00
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.99	0.00	0.00	84.99

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics on average revenues in the class from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data. An adjustment has been made to account for regional differences and therefore total wholesale value in this tables are slightly different from total wholesale value in other table shown in this section.

Table 2.3.6-22. Regionally-Adjusted Payments to Labor from Motherships by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.15	0.00	0.00	33.15
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.03	0.00	0.00	16.03
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.49	0.00	0.00	19.49
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.44	0.00	0.00	27.44
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.42	0.00	0.00	24.42
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.35	0.00	0.00	26.35
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.86	0.00	0.00	21.86
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.70	0.00	0.00	21.70
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.75	0.00	0.00	29.75

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data.

Table 2.3.6-23. Regionally-Adjusted Full Time Equivalent Employment on Motherships by Region, 1992-2000

Year	Full Time Equivalent							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0	0	0	0	326	0	0	326
1993	0	0	0	0	330	0	0	330
1994	0	0	0	0	330	0	0	330
1995	0	0	0	0	591	0	0	591
1996	0	0	0	0	663	0	0	663
1997	0	0	0	0	423	0	0	423
1998	0	0	0	0	398	0	0	398
1999	0	0	0	0	232	0	0	232
2000	0	0	0	0	323	0	0	323

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data.

2.3.7 Inshore Floating Processors (FLT)

Inshore floating processors (FLT or floaters) are large multi-species processing vessels that operate in sheltered waters near shore.

2.3.7.1 Class Characteristics

Processors in the FLT class are similar to motherships because they have the ability to change their locations in which they operate in order to maximize opportunities for delivery and efficiency. However, unlike motherships, most FLT were designed to process crab and salmon and typically do not have stern ramps which would allow delivery of trawl codends in open waters. Instead FLT vessels take deliveries “over the side” employing pumps or brailers—large net bags that are filled with crab or fish on the delivery vessel and moved to the processor using a crane. The use of brailers or pumps requires that the delivery vessels be alongside the process while delivering—typically delivery vessels and floaters are separated only by large rubber bumpers. The necessity to take deliveries with vessels alongside means that floaters must operate in sheltered waters. In fact, many processors in the FLT class establish semi-permanent moorages with shore based infrastructures, such as docks, gangways and fresh-water supplies.

Processors in the FLT class have an average length of 215 feet and range from 42 to 356 feet. Floaters have an average horsepower rating of about 1,580, with a maximum of about 3,000 and a minimum of 315. Average gross tonnage is approximately 400 tons and average hold capacity is 72,950 cubic feet (CFEC and NMFS, 2001). Several FLT are barges and are not self-propelled. In addition, FLT occasionally operate with auxiliary barges operating alongside that process fishmeal.

2.3.7.2 Description of Processing Operations

Groundfish is typically a relatively small part of inshore floating processor’s annual round of activities. The groundfish that is processed is most often Pacific cod is either as headed and gutted product or fillets (Other) depending primarily on the equipment on board the vessel. (See Table 2.3.7-1.) Groundfish production and average utilization and product values are shown in Table 2.3.7-2. With the exception of the outlying year in 1999²⁶ utilization has been relatively stable at about 44 percent.

²⁶ An irregularity in the data appear to account for the unusually high ratio of product to round weight. It is not clear whether the round weight figure is an error or the product tons figure.

Table 2.3.7-1. Wholesale Production Value from Groundfish for Floaters by Product Type, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions			
	H&G/Whole	Roe Products	Other	Total
1992	15.12	0.24	0.82	16.18
1993	5.22	0.05	0.04	5.31
1994	4.46	0.03	0.02	4.52
1995	4.12	0.22	5.30	9.64
1996	2.85	0.15	4.27	7.27
1997	4.64	a	a	4.64
1998	1.41	a	a	1.41
1999	3.30	b	0.22	3.52
2000	9.62	1.96	9.27	20.85

^a Combined with value of H&G/Whole to for confidentiality

^b Combined with value of Other Products for confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-2. Wholesale Production Value from Groundfish for Floaters by Product Type, 1992-2000

Year	Round Weight (Thousands of Tons) ^a	Product (Thousands of Tons) ^b	Utilization Rate (Product Tons/Round- weight Tons) ^c	Wholesale Value (\$Millions) ^d	\$/Round- weight Ton ^e
1992	21.65	10.04	0.46	16.18	747.34
1993	3.87	2.23	0.58	5.31	1,372.09
1994	4.67	2.01	0.43	4.52	967.88
1995	12.36	5.37	0.43	9.64	779.94
1996	9.98	4.31	0.43	7.27	728.46
1997	5.49	1.81	0.33	4.64	845.17
1998	1.47	0.80	0.54	1.41	959.18
1999	3.05	2.95	0.97	3.52	1,154.10
2000	18.04	7.73	0.43	20.85	1,155.76

^a Total groundfish reported tons—retained and discarded from NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

^b Total groundfish final product from NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001.

^c Total final product as a percent of total groundfish reported tons (column 3 ÷ column 2).

^d Total final product value from NMFS Weekly Production Reports with product prices from ADF&G Commercial Operator Annual Reports.

^e Total value of final product per round weight ton reported (column 5 ÷ column 2).

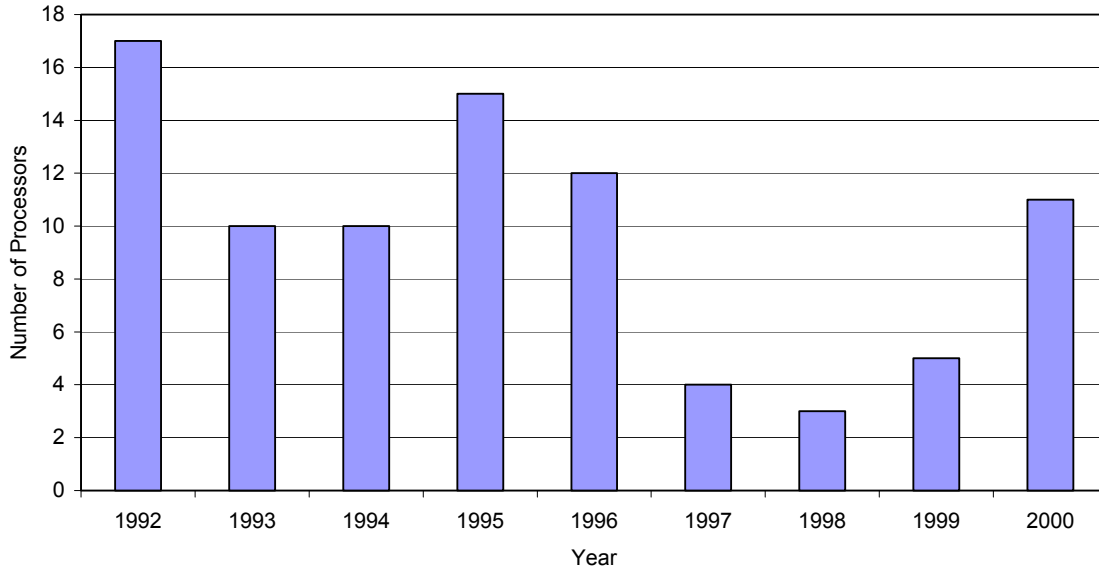
Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

2.3.7.3 Class Participation

For many FLT, participation in groundfish fisheries is largely dependent on the prospects for a lucrative season in the opilio crab fisheries—if operators believe that the guideline harvest level for opilio is high enough to justify sending the processor north from Puget Sound (where most FLTs are based) then the FLTs will very likely stay on to participate in the groundfish fishery and later in the

salmon fishery (Giles, 2001). Other FLT processors focus more on salmon than on crab—participation of these processors in groundfish will depend on prospects for a lucrative salmon fishery. As reflected in Figure 2.3.7-1, 1997 and 1998 were years with poor prospects in the crab fisheries and therefore the number of FLT facilities during the 1997 and 1998 were relatively low. After a substantial decrease in 1997 the number of plants slowly increased.

Figure 2.3.7-1. Number of Active Floating Inshore Processors, 1992-2000



Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

2.3.7.4 Production and Value

The number of FLT facilities involved in processing various species is shown in Table 2.3.7-3. In 2000, approximately one-fifth of the total ex-vessel value was from groundfish species (Table 2.3.7-4). Crab and salmon are clearly the most important species for these plants, accounting for 88 percent of the total ex-vessel value paid to catcher vessels in the period shown. Groundfish appear increasingly important to the class in 1999 and 2000.

The influence of crab and salmon in the annual round of processing by FLT vessels is clearly seen in Figure 2.3.7-2 and Table 2.3.7-5 which show ex-vessel value of delivered to FLT by month. The large peak in February and March corresponds with the opilio fishery the peak in July corresponds to the Bristol Bay salmon fishery.

Table 2.3.7-3. Number of Floating Inshore Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors by Species Group					Total
	Groundfish	Salmon	Crab	Halibut	Other	
1992	10	10	6	6	7	14
1993	10	11	7	6	8	16
1994	9	12	8	7	10	19
1995	7	12	8	5	8	18
1996	7	9	8	4	10	17
1997	6	9	8	4	7	14
1998	5	10	7	5	7	15
1999	6	9	7	7	4	15
2000	10	9	3	0	5	13

Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data, June 2001

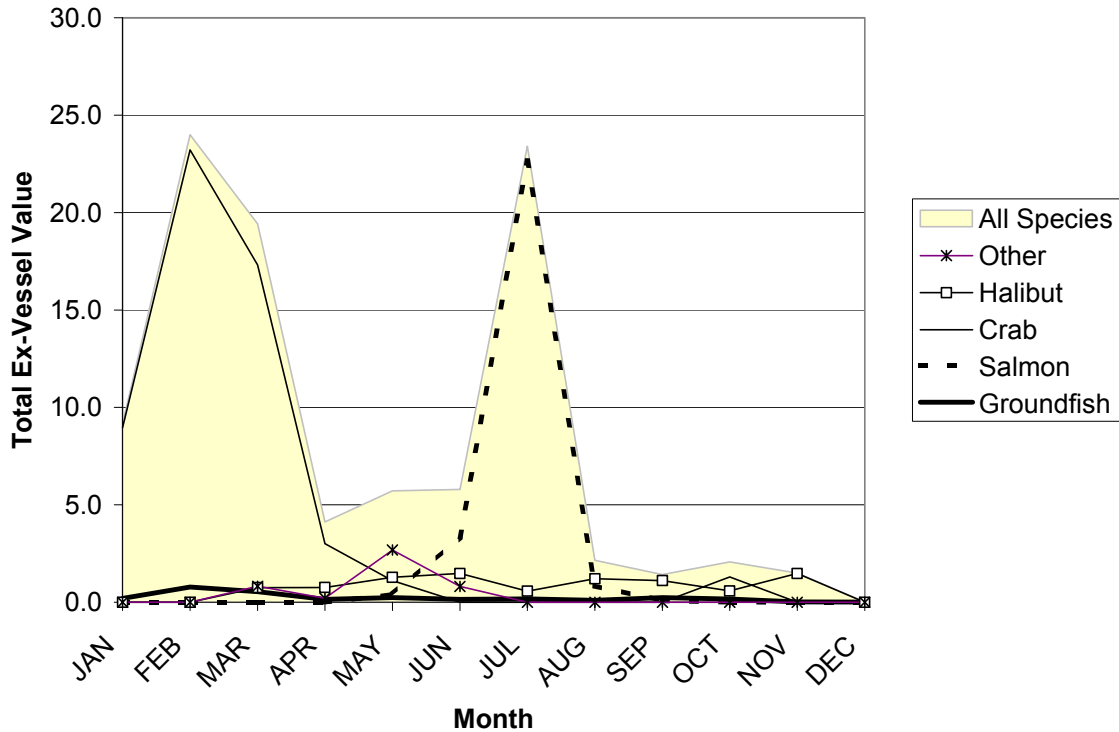
Table 2.3.7-4. Ex-Vessel Value Delivered to Inshore Floating Processors, by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Ex-Vessel Value (\$Millions)					Total
	Groundfish	Salmon	Crab	Halibut	Other	
1992	4.4	49.4	36.8	0.9	2.9	94.4
1993	2.8	45.7	55.2	1.5	2.9	108.1
1994	2.6	53.3	62.7	1.5	4.3	124.3
1995	0.8	35.0	47.7	0.5	6.6	90.6
1996	1.1	28.0	27.5	1.4	14.2	72.3
1997	2.1	17.5	30.1	4.2	3.1	57.0
1998	0.4	14.4	46.0	5.0	2.1	67.9
1999	2.8	27.3	54.9	9.2	4.5	98.8
2000	6.6	15.8	8.3	a	1.5	32.2

Note: Groundfish total includes incidental landings of groundfish in non-groundfish fisheries and also includes all sablefish caught in state-managed sablefish fisheries.

^a Data for halibut in 2000 were not available.

Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data, June 2001

Figure 2.3.7-2. Ex-Vessel Value of Species Processed by Southeast Alaska Inshore Processors, by Month, 1999

Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-5. Ex-Vessel Value by Species Groups Delivered to Inshore Floating Processors by Month, 1999-2000

Year	Species	\$Millions												Total
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
1999	Groundfish	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8
	Salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	22.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3
	Crab	9.0	23.2	17.3	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	54.9
	Halibut	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	9.2
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
	All Species	9.2	24.0	19.4	4.1	5.7	5.8	23.4	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	98.8
2000	Groundfish	0.7	2.5	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6
	Salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.8	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8
	Crab	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
	Halibut	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
	All Species	0.7	2.5	2.4	8.5	1.7	8.2	7.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	32.2

Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data, June 2001

^a Data not available for Halibut in 2000.

Between 1992 and 2000, most FLTs reported processing flatfish, Pacific cod and species in the ARSO complex (Table 2.3.7-6). In 2000, species in Pacific cod accounted for 92 percent of the total tons of groundfish harvested and nearly all of the wholesale production value (Table 2.3.7-7 and Table 2.3.7-9).

The wholesale production value of FLT by trimester is shown in Table 2.3.7-10. Landings and Wholesale value by major target species and trimester are shown in Table 2.3.7-11 and Table 2.3.7-12—in these tables only the landing and value of the target species are reported. Since Pacific cod is the only groundfish species consistently targeted by vessels delivering to FLTs, Table 2.3.7-10 and Table 2.3.7-12 are very similar. Table 2.3.7-13 reports total value of all species landed in each of the top three target fisheries for the years 1992-2000.

Table 2.3.7-6. Number of Floating Inshore Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	16	16	14	14	17
1993	10	10	9	8	10
1994	9	9	10	5	10
1995	15	13	11	9	15
1996	11	10	12	8	12
1997	4	4	3	2	4
1998	3	3	3	2	3
1999	5	5	5	5	5
2000	10	9	11	10	11

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-7. Tons of Groundfish Reported by Floating Inshore Plants by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	2.25	2.91	13.24	3.25	21.65
1993	0.81	0.18	2.56	0.33	3.87
1994	0.74	1.77	2.02	0.15	4.67
1995	0.69	5.43	5.18	1.07	12.36
1996	0.64	1.79	6.99	0.56	9.98
1997	0.30	0.17	5.02	a	5.49
1998	0.06	0.05	1.36	a	1.47
1999	0.08	0.07	2.11	0.79	3.05
2000	0.52	0.19	16.68	0.65	18.04

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

^a Combined with tons of PCOD to protect the confidentiality of the small number of FLT's that reported processing this species during the year.

Table 2.3.7-8. Wholesale Value per Roundweight Ton for Floating Inshore Processors by Species, 1992-2000

Year	ARSO		FLAT		PCOD		PLCK	
	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton	\$/Pound	\$/Ton
1992	1.35	2,973	0.14	319	0.29	648	0.15	328
1993	2.05	4,522	0.15	339	0.32	695	0.00	0
1994	1.81	3,995	0.15	323	0.33	737	0.00	0
1995	2.01	4,430	0.21	465	0.49	1,074	0.00	0
1996	1.01	2,225	0.13	279	0.39	854	0.00	0
1997	0.63	1,388	0.01	16	0.46	1,020	0.02	43
1998	0.07	162	0.00	0	0.47	1,044	0.00	0
1999	0.53	1,176	0.05	100	0.46	1,013	0.74	1,638
2000	0.04	95	0.00	2	0.56	1,245	0.04	85

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-9. Wholesale Production Value for Floating Inshore Plants by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	5.47	1.06	8.58	1.07	16.18
1993	3.46	0.08	1.78	0.00	5.31
1994	2.41	0.62	1.49	0.00	4.52
1995	1.38	2.70	5.56	0.00	9.64
1996	0.71	0.59	5.97	0.00	7.27
1997	0.09	0.01	4.52	a	4.64
1998	0.01	0.00	1.40	a	1.41
1999	0.08	0.01	2.13	1.29	3.52
2000	0.03	0.00	20.77	0.06	20.85

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-10. Wholesale Production Value for Floating Inshore Plants by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions		
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec
1992	8.96	6.48	0.74
1993	1.78	3.54	0.00
1994	1.44	3.02	0.05
1995	7.56	1.12	0.96
1996	6.25	0.80	0.21
1997	4.35	0.13	0.16
1998	1.16	0.03	0.22
1999	3.16	0.15	0.21
2000	20.83	0.01	0.02

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-11. Landings of Target Species in Target Fisheries by Inshore Floating Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Target	Thousands of Tons				
	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
PCOD	1992	12.54	0.19	0.26	12.99
	1993	2.55	0.00	0.00	2.55
	1994	1.95	0.01	0.05	2.01
	1995	4.59	0.00	0.22	4.81
	1996	5.96	0.59	0.24	6.79
	1997	a	a	a	a
	1998	1.11	0.03	0.21	1.34
	1999	1.82	0.07	0.21	2.10
	2000	16.66	0.00	0.01	16.68

^a Data omitted to provide confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001.

Table 2.3.7-12. Wholesale Value of Products from Target Species by Inshore Floating Processors by Trimester, 1992-2000

Target	\$Millions				
	Year	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
PCOD	1992	8.16	0.11	0.17	8.44
	1993	1.78	0.00	0.00	1.78
	1994	1.44	0.01	0.04	1.49
	1995	5.13	0.00	0.24	5.37
	1996	5.19	0.50	0.20	5.89
	1997	a	a	a	a
	1998	1.16	0.03	0.22	1.40
	1999	1.85	0.07	0.21	2.13
	2000	20.75	0.00	0.02	20.77

^a Data omitted to provide confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001.

Table 2.3.7-13. Wholesale Value of All Products from Top Target Fisheries by Inshore Floating Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Wholesale Value (\$Millions)			
	FLAT	PCOD	SABL	All Target Total
1992	1.10	8.61	5.43	16.18
1993	a	1.78	3.35	5.31
1994	a	1.49	2.40	4.52
1995	3.02	5.37	0.54	9.64
1996	0.66	5.90	a	7.27
1997	a	a	a	4.64
1998	0.00	1.40	a	1.41
1999	0.00	2.21	a	3.52
2000	0.00	20.81	a	20.85

^a Data omitted to provide confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001.

Information on the number of plants in the FLT class harvesting pollock and Pacific cod by FMP subarea and the tonnage and wholesale value of the harvest are shown in Table 2.3.7-14, Table 2.3.7-15 and Table 2.3.7-16, respectively. These tables are particularly relevant given recent and proposed area restrictions on fishing for pollock and Pacific cod designed to protect Steller sea lions.

Table 2.3.7-14. Number of Floating Inshore Processors Processing Pacific Cod and Pollock by FMP Area

Year	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	1	7	8	8	0	7	8	7
1993	1	2	3	4	0	2	3	4
1994	0	4	1	4	0	4	0	2
1995	0	6	4	5	0	5	4	4
1996	1	9	3	6	1	7	2	3
1997	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	0
1998	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
1999	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	3
2000	4	6	5	2	2	6	4	1

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-15. Tons of Pacific Cod and Pollock Reported by Floating Inshore Processors by FMP Area

Year	Thousands of Tons							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	a	2.79	7.15	3.30	0.00	1.20	1.01	1.04
1993	b	b	2.50	0.04	0.00	b	0.32	0.00
1994	0.00	1.17	a	0.84	0.00	0.15	0.00	a
1995	0.00	2.53	1.60	1.05	0.00	1.01	0.06	0.01
1996	a	5.16	0.03	1.80	a	0.56	a	0.00
1997	a	4.43	a	0.00	c	c	c	0.00
1998	0.00	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	c	0.00	0.00
1999	a	0.65	1.12	0.33	b	b	0.79	0.00
2000	6.73	7.15	2.80	b	a	0.44	0.20	b

^a Added to BS to protect confidentiality.^b Added to WG to protect confidentiality.^c Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-16. Wholesale Value of Pacific Cod and Pollock Harvested by Floating Inshore Processors by FMP Area

Year	\$Millions							
	PCOD				PLCK			
	AI	BS	WG	CG	AI	BS	WG	CG
1992	a	1.79	4.65	2.15	0.00	0.29	0.26	0.51
1993	b	b	1.74	0.03	0.00	c	0.00	0.00
1994	0.00	0.80	a	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	CG
1995	0.00	2.58	1.80	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1996	a	4.37	0.03	1.57	c	0.00	c	0.00
1997	a	4.52	a	0.00	c	c	c	0.00
1998	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	c	0.00	0.00
1999	a	0.66	1.14	0.34	b	b	1.29	0.00
2000	8.35	8.91	3.50	b	a	0.05	0.00	a

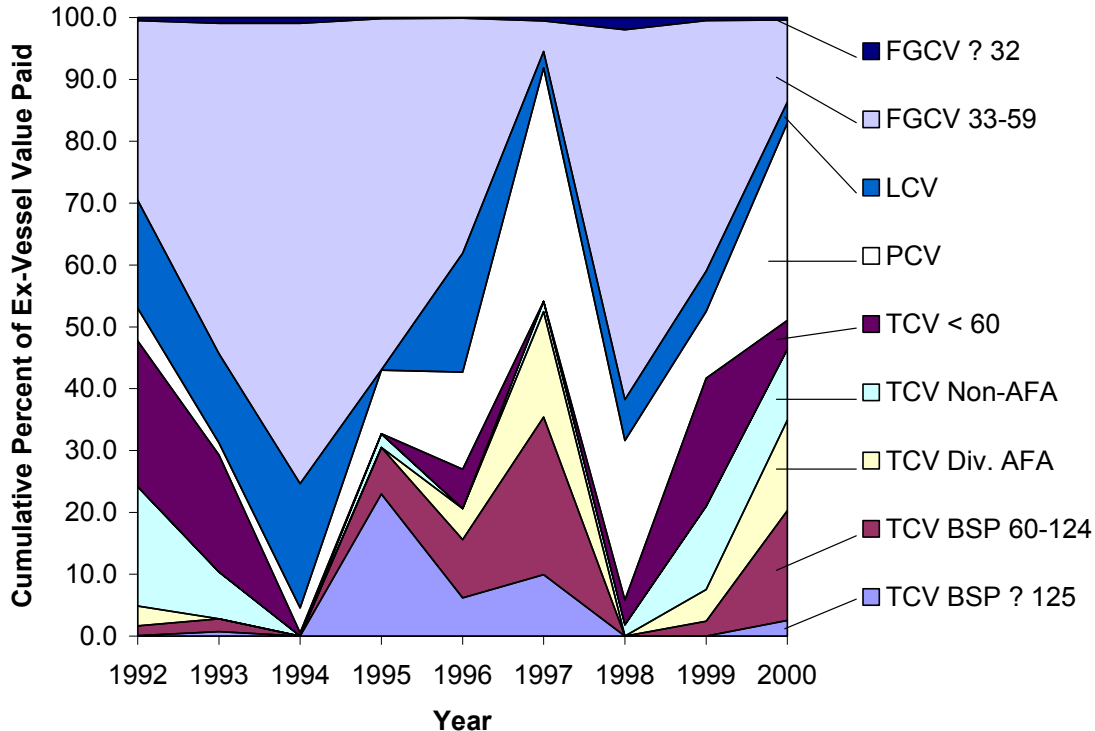
^a Added to BS to protect confidentiality.^b Added to WG to protect confidentiality.^c Data omitted to protect confidentiality.

Source: NMFS Blend Data and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

2.3.7.5 Groundfish Deliveries and Associated Catcher Vessels

Figure 2.3.7-3 and Table 2.3.7-17 show relative importance of various classes of catcher vessels that deliver to processors in the FLT class. Among all processors the FLT class exhibits the least consistency in terms of the type of vessels from which they take deliveries. The lack of consistency is readily apparent in the figure. In spite of the variation among catcher vessel classes, the FGCV 33-59 class has been the most important catcher vessel for FLT—on average FGCV 33-59 vessels have provided nearly 42 percent of the raw product to FLT by value.

Figure 2.3.7-3. Cumulative Percent of Ex-Vessel Value Paid to Vessel Classes by Floating Inshore Processors, 1992–2000



Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-17. Percent of Ex-Vessel Value of Groundfish Paid to Catcher Vessels by Sector

Year	Percent of Ex-vessel Value of Groundfish Paid to Catcher Vessels									
	TCV BSP ≥ 125	TCV BSP 60-124	TCV Div. AFA	TCV Non- AFA	TCV < 60	PCV	LCV	FGCV 33-59	FGCV ≤ 32	Total
1992	0.1	1.6	3.2	19.2	23.6	5.3	17.5	29.0	0.5	100.0
1993	0.7	2.1	0.0	7.6	18.9	2.0	14.4	53.4	0.9	100.0
1994	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.0	20.1	74.4	0.9	100.0
1995	23.0	7.5	0.0	2.2	0.1	10.3	0.1	56.8	0.2	100.0
1996	6.2	9.4	5.0	0.0	6.4	15.7	19.2	38.0	0.1	100.0
1997	9.9	25.5	17.0	1.7	0.0	37.7	2.7	4.9	0.5	100.0
1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.0	25.8	6.6	59.8	2.0	100.0
1999	0.0	2.4	5.1	13.4	20.7	10.8	6.5	40.5	0.5	100.0
2000	2.5	17.8	14.6	11.5	4.7	31.9	3.4	13.3	0.4	100.0

Source: CFEC/ADFG Fish Ticket Data, June 2001

2.3.7.6 Employment and Income

Table 2.3.7-18 indicates the number of FTE positions in this class. Table 2.3.7-18 also shows estimated payments to labor for FLT processors. From 1992-2000 FLT processors have averaged \$3.3 million in estimated payments to labor from groundfish with an average of approximately \$50,000 in labor payment per FTE position. FTE employment and payments to labor by trimester are presented in Table 2.3.7-19 and Table 2.3.7-20, respectively.

Table 2.3.7-18. Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Employment Generated by Groundfish-Related Activity by Floating Inshore Processors, 1992-2000

Year	Groundfish FTE Employment at Processing Facilities	Additional Administrative FTE Employment	Total Groundfish FTE Employment ^a	Total Number of Facilities ^b	Average Groundfish FTE Employment ^c	Average Vessel Crew Size ^d	Total Payments to Labor (\$Millions)	Payments to Labor per FTE (\$Millions)
1992	146	7	154	17	8.6	86.1	6.5	0.04
1993	28	1	29	10	2.8	53.5	2.3	0.08
1994	24	1	25	10	2.4	53.5	1.8	0.07
1995	88	4	92	15	5.9	86.1	3.9	0.04
1996	88	4	93	12	7.3	101.0	2.9	0.03
1997	48	2	50	4	11.9	205.7	1.9	0.04
1998	14	1	14	3	4.5	77.7	0.8	0.05
1999	74	4	77	5	14.7	205.7	1.4	0.02
2000	168	8	176	11	15.2	145.2	8.5	0.05

^a Total groundfish FTE positions for vessels were estimated using NMFS Observer Data (June 2001) on the number of crew when the vessel was operating. These data were adjusted to account for the longer work days on vessels (16-hour days for STP, FTP, MS, and FLT, and 12-hour days for other processing vessel classes), assuming an average of 6 work days per week (to account for partial weeks), and dividing by 52 weeks in year.

^b Total number of facilities is from NMFS Blend Data.

^c Average groundfish FTE is the total groundfish FTE divided by the number of facilities.

^d Average vessel crew size is derived from NMFS Observer Data

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Observer Data, Blend Data and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 2.3.7-19. Full Time Equivalent Employment on Floating Inshore Plants by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	Number of FTE			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	85	62	7	154
1993	9	18	0	27
1994	8	17	0	25
1995	72	11	9	92
1996	80	10	3	93
1997	47	1	2	50
1998	9	0	2	10
1999	69	3	5	77
2000	173	0	0	173

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-20. Payments to Labor on Floating Inshore Plants by Trimester, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions			
	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
1992	3.58	2.59	0.29	6.47
1993	0.71	1.41	0.00	2.13
1994	0.58	1.21	0.02	1.81
1995	3.03	0.45	0.38	3.86
1996	2.50	0.32	0.08	2.91
1997	1.74	0.05	0.06	1.85
1998	0.46	0.01	0.09	0.56
1999	1.26	0.06	0.08	1.41
2000	8.33	0.00	0.01	8.34

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Report Data, June 2001

2.3.7.7 Regional Residence of Vessel Owners

Table 2.3.7-21 presents information on the number of FLT owners by region. With one exception, all FLT plants were owned by individuals residing in Washington in 2000.

The plant owner's residence is an important factor because a significant portion of the regional economic impact of FLT plant operations occurs in the owner's region of residence. Table 2.3.7-22 presents the wholesale value accruing to each region. Table 2.3.7-23 shows the payments to labor accruing to each region, while Table 2.3.7-24 presents the FTE employment by region.

Table 2.3.7-21. Number of Floating Inshore Processors Owned by Regional Residents

Year	Number of Processors							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0	0	1	2	11	0	3	17
1993	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	10
1994	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	10
1995	2	0	5	0	8	0	0	15
1996	2	0	2	0	8	0	0	12
1997	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
1998	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
1999	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	5
2000	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	11

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001

Table 2.3.7-22. Regionally-Adjusted Wholesale Value of Floating Inshore Plants by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.86	9.79	0.00	1.70	13.10
1993	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	5.87
1994	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.00	3.29	0.00	0.00	4.52
1995	0.10	0.00	2.94	0.00	5.41	0.00	0.00	8.46
1996	0.08	0.00	1.01	0.00	5.08	0.00	0.00	6.17
1997	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.96	2.46	0.00	0.00	3.49
1998	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.32	1.04
1999	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26	0.00	0.46	2.73
2000	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.16	0.00	0.00	20.25

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics on average revenues in the class from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data. An adjustment has been made to account for regional differences and therefore total wholesale value in this tables are slightly different from total wholesale value in other table shown in this section.

Table 2.3.7-23. Regionally-Adjusted Payments to Labor from Floating Inshore Plants by Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.86	9.79	0.00	1.70	13.10
1993	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	5.87
1994	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.00	3.29	0.00	0.00	4.52
1995	0.10	0.00	2.94	0.00	5.41	0.00	0.00	8.46
1996	0.08	0.00	1.01	0.00	5.08	0.00	0.00	6.17
1997	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.96	2.46	0.00	0.00	3.49
1998	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.32	1.04
1999	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26	0.00	0.46	2.73
2000	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.16	0.00	0.00	20.25

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics on average revenues in the class from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data. An adjustment has been made to account for regional differences and therefore total wholesale value in this tables are slightly different from total wholesale value in other Table shown in this section.

Table 2.3.7-24. Regionally-Adjusted Full Time Equivalent Employment on Floating Inshore Plants by Region, 1992-2000

Year	Full Time Equivalent							Total
	AKAPAI	AKKO	AKSC	AKSE	WAIW	ORCO	OTHER	
1992	0	0	7	8	93	0	16	124
1993	0	0	6	0	24	0	0	30
1994	0	0	7	0	18	0	0	25
1995	1	0	28	0	52	0	0	81
1996	1	0	13	0	65	0	0	79
1997	1	0	0	10	26	0	0	37
1998	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	8
1999	0	0	0	0	50	0	10	60
2000	1	0	0	0	167	0	0	168

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics from NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data.

